

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1855.

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**TERMS:**  
THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.  
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

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**NEW YORK, Feb. 26.**  
The Mexican correspondent of the Herald says that Alvarez will soon march into the city of Mexico with 5000 men, will be reinforced from Chulpancingo by 7000 more, and when near the city, he proclaimed President. The Panama Herald of the 24th ult., says that General Zuloaga, with 1000 of Santa Anna's men, surrendered on the 20th ult. to General Alvarez, giving up provisions, many muskets, and six cannon. The men joined the troops of Alvarez.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 27.**  
The Herald contains dispatches from Harrisburg, stating that the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature and many members had lately addressed a letter to George Law, sounding him on national affairs, and urging on his acceptance the nomination for the Presidency. This announcement has created considerable excitement.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.**  
Senator Benton's house was burnt this afternoon. The furniture was saved. The houses on each side—one occupied by Mr. McLaine, Secretary of the Colonization Society—were at one time on fire, but the flames were arrested in time to save them from destruction.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.**  
By the destruction of Mr. Benton's house by fire yesterday, the notes and manuscripts for the 3d volume of *Thirty Years in Senate* which were in the library, have been lost—the flames having paid no respect to the labor of years.

**WASHINGTON, March 1.**  
The Senate to-day adopted the resolution securing freedom of worship to Americans abroad. The Civil and Diplomatic Bill coming up an attempt was made to push it through with the House amendment, modifying the tariff. Its passage was resisted by Messrs. Clayton, Cooper and others, who expressed their determination to add the French Spoils bill and every other vetoed bill as amendments, if the modification was insisted on.

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.**  
Late accounts from Havana state that the Government had taken possession of the Rail roads, and were transporting troops in all directions. Havana was strongly guarded by volunteers and an outbreak was expected in a few days.

**HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.**  
The Convention of both Houses of the Legislature was held to-day, and three ballots for United States Senator took place.—On the last, Cameron had 55 and Bucklew 23 votes. The balance was scattering. An adjournment then took place to the first Tuesday of October.

**THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW BILL**, before the New Jersey Legislature, was lost in the Senate on Thursday, by a vote of 10 to 9. The substitute, calling simply for a vote of the people, will now probably become a law. The prohibitory liquor law in the New York Legislature passed the House on Wednesday by a vote of 80 to 45.

**THE REV. JOSHUA SOULE**, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has "advised and invited" a meeting of all the Bishops of that Church to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the third Monday of April. All are expected to be present except Bishop Andrew, who will attend the Pacific Conference at that time.

The question is often asked, what is the proper age at which to be married?—Adam took Eve to his bosom before he was a year old, and it is said old Parr married at the age of 120; therefore, the conclusion must be, that anywhere between these two points will answer.

**HON. HENRY A. WISE**, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, recently gave utterance to the following sentiment in a speech delivered at Alexandria: "If Rome must fall, I fall with her." This shows a devotion to Roman interests which we do not believe all the followers of Mr. Wise are prepared to endorse.

**MISS CULVER**, who is lecturing in Providence, thinks if there was one good woman in Congress, it would be much better for the country. There are plenty of old women there now.

One of the New York Legislators who was recently burnt in effigy for voting the Seward ticket, is a merchant, and sold the tar that was used at the burning of the effigy! Very consoling.

A new style of bonnets is to be introduced among the 'spring fashions.' It consists of a cabbage leaf trimmed with radishes.

## FOREIGN.

**NEW YORK, March 1.**  
The steamer *St. Louis* arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock this morning. She left Cowes at 2 A. M. on the 15th.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Times says that Mr. Soule considers the scheme for the purchase of Cuba completely knocked in the head.

Parliament is to re-assemble on the 16th. Lord John Russell was to leave England in a few days for Vienna.

Mr. Hammond, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, accompanies him. The Duke of Genoa is dead.

Dispatches from Lord Raglan of the 27th, report the weather fine, with severe frosts at night. The huts are being got up with much difficulty. The first detachment of British troops from India arrived at Suez.

Mr. Soule was amongst the passengers of the *Herman* on the 13th.

Nothing of importance from the Crimea. Lord John Russell proceeds to Vienna to act as British Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference.

The India mail has arrived. A telegraphic despatch from Bombay, of January 16th, says: "An insurrection has broken out at Cabool. Twelve thousand Persians are besieging Bender Cebosi. A murderous conflict has taken place, but the besieged continued their resistance."

A French company offered to raise in France, a legion of from ten to 25,000 men, for the service of the English government; half the number to be ready in fifteen days. It is stated that the English government is disposed to entertain the proposition. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the Czar issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, Feb. 12th, in which he calls the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 300,000 men are to be dispatched to the Crimea.

The latest dates from Sevastopol are to the 31st of January. The weather was growing milder. Thirty thousand Ottoman troops landed at Eupatoria, others are on the march for Varna, and will embark as soon as arrived. The French government advises from Vienna of the 6th inst., that Omer Pacha left for Boyogues, to inspect the cavalry and magazines, and on his return would embark definitely for Eupatoria.

The Russians have received considerable provisions. Stores have also reached the French army. The Czar's two sons have entered Sevastopol.

It is stated that the Russians made sorties on the 1st and 2d, and were repulsed.

**SEVASTOPOL, 6th.**—Nothing of importance. The fire is kept up briskly on both sides.

**8th.**—Menchikoff telegraphs that the general situation of the army is unchanged.

The Vienna Press says the English are returning from the siege lines, and with the French guard form a reserve at Balaklava.

Gen. Neil has arrived from camp and reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army on the whole was good, and that the British was not so bad as reported.

The French army in the Crimea will be divided into two corps, and one given to Pelissier and the other to Broquet, rendering Canrobert a mere eyer.

It is rumored that Raglan and the Earl of Lucan will shortly return.

It is rumored that Spain has joined the alliance, with a view of having the French influence against any insurrection. Also, that Portugal will join.

**SEVASTOPOL, Feb. 1.**—The Grand Dukes made a reconnaissance of the allied fronts.—The Allies are daily expecting attacks. The weather is warm. A sortie was made on the 31st ult., and 300 French put hors de combat. In obscurity one French regiment was firing on another. The Russians have recommenced their night sorties, but are regularly repulsed.

**NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.**

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Crescent City* from Havana, which port she left on the 24th inst., we are enabled to send you some items of South American intelligence brought to that port by the British steamer from Vera Cruz. The Cuba news has been anticipated, of course, by the arrival of the Isabel to your port.

The insurrection in South America is progressing, and many Government troops have gone over to the insurgents.

The General's palace in Chilpancingo was besieged by Alvarez's troops, and the occupants were reduced nearly to starvation.

The Commissioners have agreed upon 30 deg. latitude and 47 deg. longitude as the initial point of the Boundary Line.

Democratic papers are in the habit of denouncing the Know Nothing movement as a Whig and Abolition trick. Read the following extract from the speech of Mr. Maguire, a Democratic member of the New York Legislature, and judge how much truth there is in the charge. We copy the following from the report of Legislative proceedings as published in the Tribune:

Mr. Maguire, after saying he had appealed to the Democratic party in vain to denounce the Know Nothings, he found the Whig party was the only one which stood up manfully and denounced these secret traitors; said, though he had never voted the Whig ticket in his life, he should, when the time came, declare in a stentorian voice, the name of William H. Seward as the man of his choice.—He would do this disregarding whatever might be thought of him by the pickpocket politicians of New York.

The Hon. Mike Walsh has determined to contest the right of Alderman Kelly to a seat in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New York.

Some "infidel" defines death-bed repentance as an attempt to cheat the devil out of his honest dues.

## FREE TRADE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We had supposed that the late sweeping political revolution in Massachusetts was limited to the conservative Know Nothing reaction upon the slavery question; but the Know Nothing Senator from the Old Bay State assures us that such is not the fact. He says that "the tendency of the public mind in Massachusetts is to free trade, and that she will be ready quite as soon as the other members of the Confederacy to stand by herself, and contribute her quota to the expenses of the General Government, even without a Custom House within her borders." In the same debate, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, said that "when the government shall come to be supported by direct taxation, there will be more virtue among the people."

Here we find Massachusetts and South Carolina coming together again. When such extremes meet there must be something in the wind. The Seward organs of protective duties are clearly behind the age in attributing all the financial and commercial embarrassments of the country to the absence of a high tariff. The Senator from Massachusetts, succeeding to the place of Mr. Webster, says that State, late the main stay of the protectionists, is inclining to free trade, to the abolition of all Custom Houses, and to the policy of meeting the wants of the general government by direct taxation. Mr. Butler says that this policy will result in extending the principles of honesty and virtue among the people. He may be right. Direct taxation would compel every member of Congress to a strict economy of the public funds to the lowest necessities of the government. The virtues of the lobby would disappear, and the grasping schemes of millionaire speculations would no longer be heard of. Under the tariff system the people seem to have no idea of the extent to which they are fleeced; but bring it home so many hard dollars directly out of a man's pocket, to a living tax collector, and the thing will be understood to a sixpence.

Mr. Calhoun was of the opinion that if nothing else were operating to destroy our federal government, "the cohesive power of the public plunder" and the corruption of the spoils would ultimately accomplish it.—This was before the epoch of Galphin and Gardner claims, railroad land grants, patent monopoly extensions, and Gadsden treaties, and Indian and other indemnities of the last eight or ten years. But direct taxation would mitigate the evil very speedily, and if Massachusetts is inclining in that direction, side by side with South Carolina, we may just as well prepare for the abolition of Custom Houses, and the substitution of direct taxation, as for any thing else. Possibly the general pacification of Europe may be followed by a general system of free trade, including the United States in the arrangement. The Canadian reciprocity treaty was but the beginning of the work.

There is something very significant in the remarks of Senator Wilson. Free trade and direct taxation may form a plank or post in the Know Nothing platform of 1855. Who knows? We are entering upon a great political revolution, and whenever South Carolina and Massachusetts work together, there is something coming. Before ten years shall have passed away, every custom House in the United States may be sold at auction, or changed to other purposes. Who knows.—The next Congress will most probably be Know Nothing, at least in the House; and at the next session the tariff must be modified, up or down. Will it be a strong movement to free trade? Massachusetts being ready, who can doubt it! The new revolution goes on. Clear the way.

**POWER OF LOCOMOTIVES IN OVERCOMING STEEP GRADES.**—In completing the railways between Turin and Genoa, some important experiments have been made as to the ascent that could be accomplished by peculiarly constructed locomotives. The following result is given by a correspondent of the London Times: "The experiments already made on the incline near Glen, where there is an ascent of 1 in 28 1/2, have been most satisfactory.—With two locomotives attached together, drawing a train of six carriages loaded with sand, which weighed altogether about 55 tons, and each locomotive weighing about 22 tons, including the coal and water, a speed of 19 English miles an hour was easily accomplished, although from the length of the tunnels and the dampness of the atmosphere, the rails were excessively greasy and slippery. The engines used were built by Messrs. Stephenson, after plans sent by the Piedmontese engineers, and as this is at present the steepest ascent on any railroad in Europe, the result reflects in the highest praise on all concerned, particularly considering the signal failure of the former engine 'la Bavaria,' for which the Austrian Government paid so highly for crossing the Simmering, and which can hardly force its own weight of 80 tons up an incline of 1 in 40."

A late letter from Rome says that there are two great events taking place at this moment.—France and Austria are withdrawing their troops, and symptoms of revolution are appearing in the Roman States and in Tuscany. Meanwhile, the Italian princes (especially Naples) are recruiting largely in Switzerland at a ruinous cost.

**LARGE PROFITS.**—The Norwich (Ct.) Examiner says that liquor was at Water Street in that city last summer, before the liquor law went into effect, at an expense of only thirty-nine cents a gallon, and then sold under the name of good French brandy at the rate of four dollars a gallon.

**BOSTON, Feb. 28.**

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Asia* sailed today for Liverpool, with \$500,000 in specie.

**VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 27.**

A fire occurred in this city last night, involving a loss of \$30,000. No business houses, however, were destroyed.

## GIGANTIC PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR.

The New York Journal of Commerce thus sums up the intelligence received by the Allies in regard to the preparations by the Allies for the Spring campaign:

The preparations which are being made for a Spring campaign, are, in fact, prodigious.—The recent ministerial changes that have taken place in Great Britain are popular, because they are considered by the people a guarantee of the most decided war policy, and of the rejection of all proffers of peace which do not involve the humiliation of Russia and the destruction of her power in the Black Sea. Lord Palmerston is looked to, to wield the energies and resources of the kingdom in such a manner as shall not only drive back the tide of Russian encroachment, but also restore to civilization the territories which have been, one after another, by fraud or violence, buried under the pall of tyrannical barbarism. France and Turkey feel the coming struggle with the Slavonic race to be one of life and death, and the efforts of Napoleon so to increase his army as to be prepared for campaigns on the Vistula, Danube, and if necessary the Rhine, excite the admiration of the German as well as the English press. The Austrian army, including the reserve, will, by the middle of March, amount to nearly 800,000 men, which it is proposed to reinforce with 100,000 French, and divide into four armies. A general officer is about to be sent from Vienna to Paris, to concert upon the tactics most expedient to be adopted in the forthcoming struggle.

Vast as these armaments are, in the centre of Europe, the Crimea is not forgotten, and the Allies have declared themselves more resolved than ever that the Black Sea stronghold shall fall. Accounts from Balaklava, Eupatoria and Sebastopol, were becoming somewhat more cheering, and it had been officially announced by Lord Raglan that the worst period had probably passed. The difficulties, however, continued great, and the want of enough huts was severely felt by the English troops, whose numbers had sadly diminished from the brilliant army which landed in the Crimea a few short months ago, so full of hope and buoyancy. The English Ministry estimated their present land force in the Crimea at between 28,000 and 30,000 effective men; but according to more reliable authorities it probably amounts to no more than 15,000 to 18,000. Their commander in Chief, Lord Raglan, is felt to have been unequal to his station, and appearances indicated that he would soon be superseded by a younger and more energetic man. Brave to a fault, kind hearted and honorable, he lacks the genius which is demanded for great undertakings, and the comparison which has been drawn between his conduct and management and that of Wellington in Spain, and Napoleon in Italy, both leading to victory, poverty stricken, suffering armies, has exhibited in a sorry light his want of enterprise and vigor. Forty thousand Turkish troops under Omer Pasha, were expected to be concentrated at Eupatoria, before the middle of February, and a large additional French force was to be sent to the Crimea, about the first of March, and that of Wellington in Spain, and Napoleon in Italy, both leading to victory, poverty stricken, suffering armies, has exhibited in a sorry light his want of enterprise and vigor. 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